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lurgy in the Kasai'; (b) 'The Pygmies and the Anthropoid Apes'; (c) 'Phallic Influence in Bantu Art and Mythology.'

COL. PAUL BECKWITH: 'The French-Egyptian Medal in Commemoration of the Savants who accompanied General Bonaparte into Egypt.'

DR. ALTON H. THOMPSON: 'The Ethnology of the Teeth.'

DR. CYRUS THOMAS: 'Some Suggestions in regard to Primary Indian Migrations in North America.'

DR. SAMUEL S. LAWS: (a) 'The Physiology of Second Sight'; (b) 'A Main Factor in remedying Deafness'; (c) 'The True Object of Vision.'

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY,
Secretary

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SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Evolution of Culture and Other Essays.

By the late Lt.-Gen. A. LANE FOX PITT-RIVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. Edited by J. L. MYRES, M.A., Student in Christ Church, Oxford; with an introduction by HENRY BALFOUR, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, Curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1906. Pp. 232; 21 pls. 8vo. 7s 6d net.

Here you have together, in attractive form, the principal writings of one of the pioneers in culture-history, or the story of mankind recorded in the works of their hands. The volume includes: Principles of Classification (1874), On the Evolution of Culture (1875), Primitive Warfare (1867, 1868, 1869), three chapters, Early Modes of Navigation.

Two loving disciples have prepared the volume and written the introduction. Precise references have been identified and given in full, and obvious errors in the text have been either amended or corrected in a foot-note. The volume was prepared to supply the needs of candidates for the Oxford diploma in anthropology and of the numerous visitors to the Pitt-Rivers Museum, in Oxford; but every student of culture will feel happier with a copy at hand.

Colonel Fox's text was that in the arts and customs of the still living savage and barbaric peoples there are reflected to a considerable extent the various strata of human culture in

the past, and that it is possible to reconstruct in some degree the life and industries of man in prehistoric times by a study of existing races in corresponding stages of civilization. Professor Balfour wisely says: "The fact of our not agreeing with all his details in no way invalidates the general principles which he urged." In all our best museums the exhibits that attract the most people and interest those in every walk of life are the synoptic series, easily leading the mind from a shadow in the snow to the chronometer; from a bow and arrow to the latest carbine; from Triton's horn to the cornet; from a woman's back to the express train; from a raft to the gorgeous ocean steamer.

O. T. M.

March 30, 1907

Organische Zweckmässigkeit, Entwicklung und Vererbung vom Standpunkt der Physiologie. Von Dr. PAUL JENSEN, Professor an der Universität Breslau. Pp. 251. Jena, G. Fischer.

Dr. Jensen has attempted to state some of the general and fundamental problems of biology—adaptiveness, heredity, evolution, variation, selection, and the like—from a purely physiological standpoint, and to indicate the lines along which physiology would lead us to look for a solution. The result will be found most interesting and suggestive to those working along these lines. The processes taking place in development, individual as well as racial, are occurring in the same complex of material as are the processes of (for example) metabolism. They are as much a part of a proper science of physiology as are the latter. Further, there seems to be no reason why physiology should proceed on essentially different principles in different cases in the investigation of the various processes with which it deals. This consideration leads the author to a criticism of certain theories which do appear to be based on principles fundamentally different from those which have been found valuable in unravelling the processes commonly assigned to physiology. On the one hand all doctrines which attribute the characteristics of organisms, hereditary and otherwise, to certain